

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 65.]

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 1881.

[PRICE—\$16 PER ANNUM.]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. No. 219.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE of PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the term of ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS from the 1st of March, 1882, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1853, No. 1 of 1859, and No. 7 of 1879, will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1881.

Each Tender should specify the monthly payment offered for the period above-mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licences direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By His Excellency's Command,
M. S. TONNOCHY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1881.

T. N. DRISCOLL.

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.
45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, and
GENERAL OUTFITTER,
begs to intimate that on September 1st he will remove to the New Premises No. 6, Queen's-road Central, next door to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1881.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 11, Praya Central, TO-DAY, August 29th, 1881, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1881.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 29th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1881.

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

Auctions.

AUCTION OF MACHINERY.

MESSRS. GENATO & Co. have been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 15th proximo, unless previously disposed of by private agreement, all THE MACHINERY of the
SAN MIGUEL FOUNDRY,
MANILA.

Consisting of Turning Lathes of all descriptions, Planing Punching, and Shearing Machines, Drilling Machines, Tools, Sets of Stocks and Dies (Whitworth's), Tube Expanders, Root's Blowers, Cranes, and a large stock of Plate Iron and Bar Iron, Shafts of from 4 to 10 inches diameter round and square, &c., &c.

They will also offer for sale a complete

SUGAR REFINERY PLANT, perfectly new, never having been used, built by SHEARS & Sons, London, comprising Copper Vacuum Pan, Double Bottom Pan, Engine and 2 Boilers, 4 Copper Bag Filters, Set of Tanks, 2 Treble Barrel Copper and Gun Metal Pumps, and other attachments.

The plans of the said Refining Machinery will shortly be on view at the Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, August 23rd, 1881.

Afong, Photographer,

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION of
VIEWS than any other in
CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITHS,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND COMMISSION AGENT.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

During my absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the Scrip in the above named Company, for Shares numbered 5640, 5641, 5642, and 5643, has been stolen, and that application has been made that the same may be cancelled and New Scrip issued.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1881.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the undermentioned Scrip in the above named Company has been stolen, and that application has been made that the same may be cancelled and New Scrip issued.

Scrip No. 43, dated 14th January, 1881, for 5 shares Nos. 297/301.
Scrip No. 196, dated 23rd March, 1881, for 5 shares Nos. 756/760.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1881.

Intimations.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VARIETY COMBINATION.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

THIS EVENING,
August 29th,
AND TO-MORROW.

PROGRAMME:

PART THE FIRST.

1. Orchestra.
2. Act Comical "The Giants,"
WALHALLA BROTHERS.
3. French Vaulting over a number of chairs,
MR. JOHN SMITH.
4. The Flying Trapeze, introducing summersaults in Mid-Air, Pirouettes, &c.,
MR. JEAN VERLETTIE.
5. The Musical Clowns with Acrobatic Feast,
WALHALLA BROTHERS.
6. Triple Horizontal Bars, a beautiful Gymnastic Act,
Messrs. J. S. LEOPOLD and JUAN VERLETTIE.

INTERMISSION.

PART THE SECOND.

7. Globe Equilibrism, the Globe Rolante,
MR. S. WALHALLA.
8. The Great Equilibrism on the Ballancing Trapeze,
MR. JEAN VERLETTIE.
9. Grand Acrobatic Display,
WALHALLA BROTHERS, and Mr. JOHN SMITH, and Clown J. S. LEOPOLD.

The above-named Artists will give their First Performance in the

CITY HALL,

THIS EVENING,
the 29th August,
AND WILL REPEAT IT

TO-MORROW, the 30th August.
After which the Company will proceed to Shanghai, en route to America.

For further Particulars see Hand Bills and Programme.

Prices of Admission:

Reserved Seats,\$2.00
Second Seats,\$1.00
Third Seats,\$0.50
Army and Navy in Uniform, Half-price.

Doors open at 8.30 o'clock, Performance to commence at 9 prompt.
Plan of the Theatre to be seen at the Novelty Store, opposite Hongkong Hotel, where tickets can be had and seats secured.
Hongkong, August 24th, 1881.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and
PORTER.

DAVID CORSEAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
AFNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

NOTICE.

LAU TSUN SAM,
MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AND
DENTIST, TEACHER OF
CHEMISTRY, AND WATCH
AND CLOCK MAKER.

Sewing Machines and every description of Mechanical Appliance and Musical Instrument repaired. All orders executed promptly, in the best possible style, and at moderate charges.

No. 107, WELLINGTON STREET
HONGKONG.

R. FRASER-SMITH,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
ARBITRATOR,
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.
CLUB CHAMBERS, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just received
Actors and Actresses of British Stage.
Oars and Sculls (Woodgate).
Badecker's Handbooks to Paris, Italy, Germany, &c.
Badecker's Travellers' Manual of Conversation.
The Slang Dictionary.
The Times Agony Column 1800-1870.
Stonehenge's British Sports.
Mayhew's Dogs—their management.
McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation.
Twain's Tramp Abroad.
New Customs publication—Opium.
Rawlinson's Ancient Egypt.
The Talmud.
The Koran.
Supplement to Spon's Dictionary of Engineering.
House Owner's Estimator.
Modern Alphabets.
Beaconsfield Cartoons.
Dr. Eitel's Cantonese Dictionary Vol. 3.
Do. Do. Vol. 4,
to complete work, shortly.

Read's Engineer's Handbook.
Home Book—A Domestic Cyclopaedia.
The Peking Gazette, 1880 (translation).
Chesterfield's Letters.
Cannon Farrar's "Mercy and Judgment."
Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Fern Paradise—Heath.
Injurious Insects and methods of prevention.
Dr. Winchell's Science and Religion.
Hübner's Ramble round the World.
Plutarch's Lives—cheap edition.
Donaldson's Rough Sketching.
Confessions of an Opium Eater.
The Opium Smoker—12 colored plates.
Sketches in Shanghai.
Oppen's Stamp Albums.
Comic Operas—"Olivette."
"Pirates of Penzance," "H.M.S. Pinafore," &c.
Writing, Scrap, and Photographic Albums.
Large assortment of New Toy Books, Chess, Draughts, and Go Bang.
Hongkong, August 29th, 1881.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

Great Clearance Sale.

Commencing on MONDAY, the 29th AUGUST,
and continuing
THROUGHOUT SEPTEMBER.

An Early Inspection is respectfully invited.

All Goods marked in plain figures at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Terms—Cash.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Marine House, 15, Queen's-road.

HAVE for sale ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in quarts and pints. After Dinner CLARETS in quarts and pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE MAURIN, &c. &c.

De St. Marceaux & Co's CHAMPAGNE in quarts, pints and half-pints.
CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURAÇOA, MARASCHINO.

Price list on application.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS

AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

42, QUEEN'S-ROAD, CENTRAL, 42.

Importers of WATCHES,
CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, MARINE
and EYE GLASSES, in great
varieties, and General Goods.
N.B.—Watches carefully repaired
at moderate rates.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WAN CHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS
AND LUMBER
always on hand.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,

Jewellers, Silver-smiths, and
Opticians.

Charts and Books.

Nautical Instruments.

Sole Agents
for Louis Audemars' Watches;
awarded the highest Prizes at every
Exhibition;
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
Celebrated OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES
No. 38, Queen's-road Central.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

Good accommodation for Visitors,
English & American Billiards.

Tiffin at One o'clock.

Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated
and within easy distance of the principal
landing places.

J. COOK,
Proprietor.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
AND
Manufacturers of the following
STERILIZED WATERS, viz:
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast
Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY.
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY.
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

Notices to Correspondents.

All communications should be addressed The
Editor "Hongkong Telegraph," 15, Wellington
Street.

All letters for publication must be written on one
side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their
names and addresses with all communications in-
tended for insertion, not necessarily for publication,
but as evidence of good faith.

Notices to Subscribers.

Subscribers who do not receive their newspapers
within thirty-five minutes after the time of publica-
tion will oblige by communicating with the Editor.

Domestic Notices, if properly authenticated, will
be inserted free of charge.

THE
Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 29TH AUGUST, 1881.

The libel case in which Mr. Harry Wicking sued the printer and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph* for \$1,000 as damages for a libel falsely and maliciously published in that newspaper was brought to a conclusion on Saturday afternoon, after a protracted hearing lasting three entire days, the jury finding for the plaintiff on the ground that the libels charged were not true in substance and in fact, for the defendant to the effect that the said libels were published *bona fide* and without malice, and assessing the damages to be awarded the plaintiff at the substantial figure of \$250. We have no intention whatever of critically reviewing the matters brought out in evidence at this trial, or of complaining in any way of the result which has proved so adverse to ourselves; still we owe a duty, not only to the gentlemen who, by our mistake, have been put to much serious inconvenience, annoyance, and trouble, but also to our readers, which it would be dishonourable on our part to shirk, and we therefore avail ourselves of this opportunity of putting ourselves right with those whose good opinions we value.

Lord Bacon once sagely observed, "I wish every man knew as much law as would enable him to keep himself out of it." This wise remark of that most eminent and distinguished member of the legal profession strikes straight at the root of the matter which led to the action Wicking v. Fraser-Smith. In total ignorance of the legal significance of a certain sentence, we asked the public to form their own inferences of certain matters, which we detailed on reported assurances that they were strictly true in every single respect, and which appeared to us so suspicious, that we innocently enough placed ourselves in a position from which there was no withdrawal. Had we contented ourselves with merely placing a plain statement of facts before our readers (although even in that case so far as Mr. Wicking was concerned it would have been a grave error of judgment) no matter how offensive or objectionable such assertions may have proved, we are advised that no action could have been sustained. We actually

did ask the public on what we considered substantial grounds to infer from our comments on the facts at our disposal that some sort of confederation or conspiracy had existed, or did exist, among certain persons for the apparent purpose of prejudicially affecting the interests and prospects of this paper; but we did so quite innocently, and without the least desire to seriously charge either one of the persons named with such an offence. This apparent inconsistency could be easily and in fact already has been fully explained. There is a well worn law maxim to the effect that ignorance of the law is no excuse for acting illegally, and it is fair enough to demand or expect that every one should contemplate the probable consequences of his own acts. We erred in pure ignorance, without contemplating probable results, and we have as a matter of course had to put up with the consequences.

Mr. Harry Wicking has fairly vindicated his character from the charge which we honestly avow we never intended to make against him. As a solatium for the injuries he is supposed to have sustained a jury of his countrymen have very properly awarded him substantial compensation to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars. It is not an excessive sum, but probably, fairly enough represents the extent of the injuries we sincerely regret to have unintentionally occasioned this gentleman. We do not actually owe Mr. Wicking any apology, as the damages awarded by the jury are supposed to represent the full extent of his claims; but as the case has been fairly tried, and we are most decidedly in the wrong legally, we conceive it a matter of courtesy, as well as a duty we owe, as much to ourselves as to Mr. Wicking, to retract in the most public manner the whole of the unfortunate references made in this journal on August 2nd relating to conspiracies and confederations. With the other matters we will not deal. If Mr. Wicking's conscience applauds and justifies all that he has said and done with regard to the *Telegraph* we are quite satisfied.

Mr. G. Murray Bain, whose name has been unfairly used in this business is justly entitled to a most ample apology. We did believe that he had an interest in crushing the *Telegraph* at the outset, on grounds which at the time seemed to us all sufficient, but which we are glad to say have not been substantiated, and acting in this belief we did make certain observations respecting Mr. Bain which might have, to our advantage, been left unsaid. The sentence referring to a conspiracy was penned without any idea of Mr. Bain occurring to the writer; it had, in fact, no special reference to that gentleman at all in the minds of the public until the busy brains of the legal luminaries discovered that a few general observations affecting nobody in particular could be construed into a most damaging libel. We are perfectly certain that Mr. Murray Bain will quite understand that we never had the remotest intention of making him personally appear in any other light than as having committed what we still think and what the general public always will think, was a grave error of judgment in mixing himself up in any way with business connected with the *Telegraph*, and with which he really had nothing whatever to do. As a public man, the editor of the *China Mail* is quite capable of defending himself. To our former comments on the charge deliberately made by the *China Mail* against the honor and honesty of this journal we have nothing to add. How far they were justified is to the public already known. In Mr. Justice Russell's lucid summing up of the evidence and legal aspect of the libel case he unwittingly did us an injustice. His lordship remarked that it seemed very little had apparently been done to inquire into matters before the pub-

lication of the article, and as the whole of the parties concerned had been very good friends, the whole thing could easily have been settled by asking why they persisted in their opposition. His lordship must have overlooked the fact and that we did ask more than once and in most appropriate and courteous terms what it all meant, and we received no reply whatever, as Mr. Robert Smith had to consult Mr. Bain, and we are informed did consult Mr. Wicking, and it is fair enough to assume that he received advice and acted on it. It is almost needless for us to state that, but for Mr. Robert Smith, the libel would never have been published. Had that person answered the courteous and friendly letters we sent him, offering any reasonable excuse or explanation for his damaging statements, the whole of the past troubles would have been avoided. Admitting freely that, notwithstanding what we considered our good grounds of complaint against Mr. Wicking and Mr. Bain, we adopted an improper method of obtaining redress for assumed grievances, it must be plain enough to the public that we were absolutely dragged into assailing our opponents in a manner repugnant to our feelings and detrimental to our best interests.

There is one particular portion of the evidence which may be altogether valueless on legal grounds, but which appears of some importance from an ordinary standpoint. In our cross-examination, Mr. T. C. Hayllar, the counsel for the plaintiff, who had in no uncertain terms repudiated on behalf of his client any connection whatever with Mr. Robert Smith, astounded us somewhat by showing us a letter, a private and confidential letter, which we had written in reply to a communication from that person dated August 14th, in which Mr. Smith, in soliciting a personal favour wrote as follows:—"I know that any unpleasantness we have been driven into outside this matter will have no effect in this with you. You will be generous as if nothing had happened to mar the good feeling between us, which I was sorry to see disturbed." We placed on this the only possible construction it will admit of, and wrote in a most kindly spirit, knowing the man had been ill, that we did not believe he was personally actuated by ill-feeling, although he had no doubt acted rashly and indiscreetly. The plaintiff, so said Mr. Hayllar, denied all knowledge of Mr. Robert Smith, repudiated him entirely, but our letter to this repudiated gentleman was produced in evidence against us, which, with other facts duly sworn to, clearly enough proved that the plaintiff had not always, throughout the course of the proceedings, followed a policy of repudiation towards Mr. Smith.

To non-legal minds it may seem passing strange that we should have come into court to defend a charge, which we now assert we never had any intention of making, namely, that of conspiracy. Personally we had no idea whatever of the significance of what we merely looked upon as indefinite generalities, and which we could not believe constituted any infringement on the law of libel. That we did believe, on what appeared substantial grounds, that each of the three gentlemen named had either injured or endeavoured to injure the prospects of this journal, was apparent from the first; and we had some idea from a succession or combination of circumstances and events which could be traced back to the *China Mail* office, or to some one of these three gentlemen, that some tacit understanding existed on the subject, and doubted not that we should be able to prove this to the satisfaction of the jury. We failed to do this for reasons which need not be further alluded to.

In our issue of July 25th we wrote as follows:—"In even the most carefully edited newspapers, a phrase or expression will at times creep in unnoticed which may tend to injure or

give offence. In all such cases, we ask our friends who feel aggrieved to lose no time in stating their grievance, as we shall ever be ready to acknowledge our errors, as we shall be to lend our aid to put down abuses of every description." Had Mr. Wicking, for the proper vindication of his character, represented the matter to us in its true light, can it be doubted that we should have been glad to have afforded him every opportunity of clearing himself in the eyes of the public! That gentleman actually did request one of our staff to act as mediator, and expressed his intention of writing to us on the subject. He, however, apparently changed his mind, and a summons was the first indication we received of the suggested mediation. The public know the rest.

It must have struck our readers that there was a good deal of hard swearing during the recent hearing. Without comment, we leave the general public to form their own opinions on the subject. The real facts, so far as matters concerned us personally, were well known throughout the colony long before an appearance in court was ever dreamt of, so that we have actually nothing to explain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Parliament has been prorogued till the 12th November.

It is with great regret that we announce the news last received in the Colony that President Garfield is in a hopeless condition.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending August 28th, was:—Europeans, 129; Chinese, 1,780.

The opening performance of the English and American Combination Company will be held at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening.

We would remind the shareholders of the Dock Company that the half-yearly meeting will be held in the Company's Offices, Praya Central, at 3.30 this afternoon.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the Union Line steamer *Strathleven* left Singapore for this port on Saturday, the 27th instant.

It is officially notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that Mr. James Edwin Howroyd has assumed his duties as Clerk of Works in the Surveyor-General's Department from the 25th instant.

The shooting match which came off at Kowloon on Saturday for the purpose of picking a team to fire against the Shanghai men ended in favour of the military by 42 points, the totals being, civilians 545, military 587.

We learn that it is contemplated to establish a new club in the Eastern district of the city. The proposed undertaking will be called the Wanchai Club, and it is expected to formally inaugurate the affair on Saturday next.

This morning was witnessed a rather serious fracas at the hydrant nearly opposite the Scotch Church. Three or four coolies in the middle of the road were lustily belabouring each other with bamboos, cheered on by a yelling mob of men, women, and children numbering at least sixty. Two of the combatants at length threw away their bamboos, and closed in deadly strife and in less than a minute both were literally covered with blood. The belligerents were separated, and a Lukong eventually appeared after the affray was over. We are not aware whether the rioters were taken into custody or not, nor do we know the cause of the row, but we would suggest to the Captain Superintendent of Police that it would prevent a good many breaches of the peace if a constable were stationed at the hydrant during the morning, when so many coolies are struggling and fighting for precedence in getting the water.

Thirty-two years ago to-day, the Passaleão Fort was taken by the Portuguese, under the command of the late brave but unhappy Colonel Mesquita, who was then a lieutenant, whose tragic end at Macao, lately, will yet be fresh in the memory of our readers.

The British steamer *Kwangtung*, Captain Young, from the Coast Ports, reports left Foochow 23rd inst. with light variable winds and fine weather to Swatow, thence to portstrong W.S. W. wind and overcast with high seas. Vessels in port at Foochow, str. *Ajan* and *Mamuir*; at Amoy, str. *Lorne*; at Swatow, H.M.S. *Sheldrake* and *Kestrel*, and str. *Palkhoi*, *Paladin*, *Craiglands*, *Hoihou*, and *Ocean-Hock-Kiang*.

On the 17th instant we called the attention of the authorities to the unsafe condition of some walls of houses in course of demolition nearly opposite the Man On Insurance Office, remarking that probably an accident would happen if nothing were done. Whether any precautions were taken we know not, but we think it scarcely likely, as on Saturday afternoon one of these walls fell upon some of the workmen, three of whom were so severely injured that they had to be removed to the Tung Wah Hospital.

A long-sentence prisoner managed to effect his escape from Victoria Gaol on Saturday, and up to the present time no trace of the man had been found. It is not known how or at what time he took his departure, as the discovery was not made till the mustering of the prisoners previous to their disposal for the night. The prisoner was undergoing a sentence of six years recently passed upon him for larceny, and he had eight previous convictions proved against him when last at the bar.

We are informed that at Sam-shui-po (Chinese Territory) extensive gambling is the order of the day. A steam launch leaves this side of the water daily between the hours of three and four in the afternoon to convey the "luck seekers," amongst whom are some Europeans, across and returns at dusk. Should the report prove to be true we would like to know whether or not the launch may be seized by the police authorities as a gambling instrument.

The following extract from a home paper is worth reproducing:—"As every mother's duck is a swan, it is only natural that Lady Burdett Coutts-Bartlett should like to see her husband in Parliament; and we hear that Hackney is likely to be the constituency where the young aspirant to parliamentary honours will try to secure a seat. Money was applied pretty freely at Hackney at the last general election without effect, and we think it will require more than Lady Burdett-Coutts's money-bags to defeat Messrs. Fawcett and Holms at the next election."

With its usual inaccuracy, the *China Mail* on Saturday night published a paragraph stating that the typhoon gun had been fired, and warned the people to look out. There was no typhoon gun fired on Saturday night. Is it not enough that owners of house property and residents who live in exposed situations should bear the anxiety that is naturally felt at the season when we are subject to these storms, without the *China Mail's* piling on the agony by the publication of false reports? It is scarcely likely, however, that any one's night's rest was affected by the paragraph referred to, as most people were in bed before the evening paper was published.

The British bark *Sumatra*, Captain H. Tube, which arrived this morning from London, reports left London on the 21st May, discharged pilot the following day, and had light N.W. trade winds. Crossed the Equator on 17th June. At 6 deg. N. had heavy gales which carried the ship to 20 deg. S., when had strong and fine N. westerly winds to meridian of Greenwich. Crossed the meridian on the 8th ult., thence had strong N. to S.W. winds, then suddenly shifting to N.E. trades; at 18 deg. S. wind again shifted to E.N.E., which no doubt showed that a cyclone was in the vicinity. Passed Anjer on the 13th instant, with S.W. monsoon up to 26th inst.; weather/being then

very dirty put ship under low sail, and hove ship to to the Southward till 4 a.m. on Saturday last, then steered to the Northward and sighted land at midnight 27th instant.

M. Holotcheck and M. von Hopperger, of the Vienna Observatory, have calculated the comet's path from the data furnished by the various observations taken since it first became visible to European observers, and especially those taken at Kiel, Hamburg, and Leipzig. They estimate that it reached the point of its orbit nearest to the sun on the morning of June 17th, at a heliocentric distance of about 14½ millions of miles. On June 29th its distance from the earth was 7½ millions of miles. To-day, July 15, this distance will have increased to 12½ millions, by July 23 to 17½ millions, and by August 4 to 22 millions of miles. As its distance from the sun also has been daily increasing, its brilliancy must speedily disappear. So long as it will be visible it will occupy a position in the heavens between 8 and 11½ deg. from the North Pole, moving in the direction of the middle star of the Little Bear.—*Times*.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

We take the following telegrams from the *Strait Times Extra* brought on this morning by the Ocean Company's steamer *Stentor* :—

London, 3rd August.—Mr Bradlaugh, in pursuance of his announced intention, presented himself at the House of Commons to take his seat this afternoon. On reaching the lobby he was intercepted and, after a severe struggle was expelled.

Mr. Labouchere then brought forward a motion to the effect that the expulsion was illegal, which motion after a long debate was negatived, the House expressing its approval of the action of the Speaker and the officials.

Sir Chas. Dilke, Mr. Bright, and the radical members abstained from voting. An immense excited crowd assembled in the Palace Yard and enthusiastically cheered Mr. Bradlaugh on his entering and leaving the House.

Latest advices from Natal state that Sir Hercules Robinson had convened a meeting of native chiefs at Pretoria for the purpose of explaining the intentions of the British Government in respects to the Transvaal. The native chiefs threaten to resist the Boers.

London, 4th Aug.—Mr. Bradlaugh will apply to-morrow for a summons against the police inspector who expelled him, on a charge of assault.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Col. Valentine Baker has been appointed to the command of the Turkish army in Tripoli.

A brilliant banquet was given last night at Richmond in honour of the new Governor of Madras. The gathering was entirely nonpolitical in character.

Latest advices from Natal state that the Convention with the Boers having been signed, the Royal Commissioners will disperse and the Government of the Transvaal will be transferred to the Boers on the 8th inst.

Berlin, 4th Aug.—The meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria will take place to-day at Gastein.

The interview between the Emperor of Austria and the minor sovereigns will take place on the 6th instant. The object of these meetings is at present unknown.

London, 4th Aug.—Bank Shares :—Oriental Bank, £21.10; Chartered Bank, £24; Mercantile Bank, £22.10; Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, £47.

London, 5th Aug.—This evening the House of Lords is debating the Irish Land Bill in committee: the Government has accepted the amendment virtually exempting estates managed upon the English system. Several amendments have been adopted against the Government and six clauses have been already passed. The House then adjourned.

Lord Rosebery has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that John Dunn has routed Sememela and his partizans in Zululand.

The summons applied for by Mr. Bradlaugh has been refused.

The Secretary of State of the United States has informed the American

Minister at London that the American Government is doing its utmost to discover and prosecute the authors of infernal machines.

London, 6th August.—The Lords resumed the debate on the Land Bill. Further amendments against the Government have been adopted, and the Bill passed through Committee, and is expected to be returned to the Commons next Tuesday.

Vienna, 6th August.—The official Gazette announces that the meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Gastein was simply one of courtesy.

Tunis, 6th August.—The state of affairs in the regency of Tunis is less disquieting.

New York, 7th August.—A congress of Irish revolutionists has been held at Chicago for the purpose of arranging an extended programme of destruction of British life and property by dynamite.

St. Petersburg, 7th August.—The *Golos* has been suspended for six months for attacking the policy of the Government.

London, 7th August.—A ministerial banquet was given at the Mansion House yesterday, at which Mr. Gladstone, who was able to attend, made a speech. He said that reforms were necessary in the procedure of the House of Commons. He eulogised the concert at present existing among European Powers. With respect to recent events in Afghanistan, he said it only strengthened his conviction that it was a serious mistake to break up united and independent Afghanistan, and he hoped that the Afghans of the future would believe that England was anxious for their welfare, peace, prosperity, and independence without jealousy, desiring such respect for their rights as we desire should be paid to ourselves. In conclusion he laid great stress upon the importance of our Colonies.

London, 8th August.—Mr. Dillon, M.P., has been unexpectedly released from gaol. No demonstration took place.

Bank Shares :—Oriental Bank, £22; Chartered Bank 24; Mercantile Bank, 22 10; Hongkong and Shanghai, 47 10. The House of Lords has finally passed the Irish Land Bill.

Mr. Forster, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said, Mr. Dillon had been released from gaol on the ground of ill-health.

A railway collision has occurred at Blackburn in which five people were killed and thirty injured.

London, 9th August.—The Court of Queen's Bench has ordered a new trial in the case of Clarke versus Bradlaugh.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government would deal with the Bradlaugh difficulty next session.

Bank Shares :—Oriental Bank, £23. Chartered Bank, 24. Mercantile Bank, £22 10. Hongkong and Shanghai, £57 10.

London, 10th August.—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that its special correspondent at Merv had been released and had arrived at Meshed.

London, 11th August.—Lord Dufferin is urging the Sultan to initiate reforms in Armenia in order to obviate pressure being used.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, August 29th, 1881.
One o'clock P.M.

Business has been rather better in Stocks these past few days, although nothing of very great importance has to be noted. Banks were sold on Saturday at 106 for cash, and but for a break in the Shanghai cable, we should have had to report a lot of transfers at advanced rates. An offer of 107 was made without meeting any response, but until telegraphic communication has been restored there will be very little done. We may state that the wire will probably be in working order this evening. Docks were firm at 48 on Saturday, and a fair number of sales at that figure were booked. The quotation is slightly weaker to-day, as one lot, not a very large one, has changed hands at 47½. We stated the other day that it was our intention to deal in detail with the report of the Direc-

tors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, but on consideration we deemed it advisable, not being a shareholder in the Company, to allow half yearly meeting to pass before attempting in the public interest to criticise the report and future prospects. The meeting will take place this afternoon at 3.30, when we should doubtless obtain some idea as to the feeling of the shareholders on the latest report. Steamboats are rather weaker, sellers vainly offering the stock at \$23 per share premium. Hotels are also on the downward line, and we have to note a few transactions at par, and even at that price the stock is not particularly firm. Nothing has been done in Sugars, and appended quotations will explain the positions occupied by other shares.

Shares.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Shares—107 per cent. premium, ex div.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,675 per share ex dividend.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share, ex div.
North China Insurance Company—Tls. 1,125 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 830 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, —\$305 per share, Buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Shares—\$995 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$290 per share, Sellers.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—48% premium.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company's Shares—\$23 per share premium, Sellers.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$100 per share, Sales.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, Ex. Div.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—3 per cent premium.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$126 per share, Sellers.
Hongkong & China Bakery Company, Limited—\$43½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878—4% premium, Buyers.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881—3½% premium.

Exchange.

On LONDON, —
Bank Bills, T.T., 3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8¼
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9½
On PARIS, —
Bank Bills, on demand, 4.66
Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 4.77
On BOMBAY, —
Bank, T.T., 221½
On CALCUTTA, —
Bank, T.T., 221½
On SHANGHAI, —
Bank, T.T., 72
Private, 30 days' sight, 72½

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following is the report of the Hongkong Cricket Club for the season 1880-81 :—

Hongkong, 27th August, 1881.
To the Members of the Hongkong Cricket Club.

Gentlemen.—The Committee have again the pleasure of placing before you a statement of accounts and list of Members for the past year.

The Cricket season was a successful one, as will be seen by the averages, a large number of Members joined in the play, but the Committee would like to see little more rising talent, and would remind all players of the benefit of practice.

A great number of Members also play Lawn Tennis, and the state of the Courts is of such importance in this game, the Committee intend to apply to the Annual General Meeting for powers to forbid, or at least to impose a fine, on any Member playing without tennis shoes. There is so much play and the space for Courts is so limited, they cannot be kept in order without this condition being imposed, and it is obviously unfair to permit any Members to spoil the enjoyment of their friends.

The financial condition is also satisfactory showing a substantial credit balance of \$1,050.90.

Gas was introduced into the Pavilion last year, and the Club had a small ven-

ture in dry goods, but as they were sold at cost price the accounts show no profit. Tea was also provided for visitors on match days, a well known enthusiastic member having presented the Club with a box of his celebrated "Mixture," a truly noble example the Committee hope to see followed by others. An item of unusual expenditure for repairs appears last year, but it shall not occur again, as if any Member damages the Olo Man, the Secretary has been instructed to have him mended at the offender's expense.
WM. HYNES, Hon. Sec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 27, *Bua Oao*, Siamese bark, 338, C. Lange, Chulay 17th Aug., Wood.—Yuen Fat Hong.
August 27, *Margrethe*, German bark, 358, Tesscor, Newchwang 12th July, Beans.—Wieler & Co.
August 28, *Panay*, Spanish steamer, 555, G. Goyenechea, Manila 25th August, General.—Remedios & Co.
August 28, *Tung-ting*, Chinese steamer, 315, F. Dunn, Pakhoi 25th General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
August 28, *Kwangtung*, British steamer, 674, M. Young, Foochow 23rd August, Amoy 24th, and Swatow 27th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
August 28, *Sumatra*, British bark, 740, H. Tube, London 21st May, General.—Russell & Co.
August 28, *Olympia*, German steamer, 810, Wagner, Canton 27th Aug.—Siemssen & Co.
August 28, *Tientsin*, British steamer, 682, Robinson, Canton 27th Aug.—Butterfield & Swire.
August 29, *Danube*, British steamer, 561, Clanchy, Bangkok, 21st Aug., Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
August 29, *Stentor*, British steamer, 1,306, J. Kirkpatrick, London 15th July, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

DEPARTURES.

August 27, *Yangtze*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
August 27, *Ningpo*, British steamer, for Canton.
August 27, *Prinz Heinrich*, German steamer, for Bangkok.
August 28, *Hainan*, British steamer, for Hoihow.
August 28, *Foochow*, British steamer, for Amoy and Shanghai.
August 28, *Ajao*, British steamer, for London.
August 28, *Marlborough*, British str., for Singapore.
August 28, *Tiber*, British bark, for London.
August 28, *Pubius*, Siam. bark, for Canton.
August 28, *Himalaya*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
August 28, *Signal*, American ship, for New York.
August 28, *Brutus*, German steamer, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Chinese steamer *Tungting*, from Pakhoi, 12 Chinese.
Per British steamer *Kwangtung*, from Coast ports, 29 Chinese.
Per British steamer *Danube*, from Bangkok, 50 Chinese.
Per British steamer *Stentor*, from London, 2 Europeans and 298 Chinese.
Per Spanish steamer *Panay*, from Manila, Lieut. Escobedo, Mr. Tea Yen Hijo de Menor Edad.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Stentor*, from London, reports had light Southerly winds and fine weather.

The British steamer *Danube*, from Bangkok, reports left Bangkok on 21st August, had light winds and fine weather throughout the passage. On 26th instant, passed bark *Hotapur*, in latitude 13.20 N., longitude 109.30 E.; arrived here at 7.30 a.m.

The Chinese steamer *Tungting*, from Pakhoi, reports from Pakhoi to Hoihow fresh Southerly winds; Hoihow to Macao, light Southerly and Westerly winds; Macao to Hongkong, light Westerly winds and fine. Arrived in Hongkong at 8 p.m. on 28th August; was detained in Pakhoi 2½ days through bad weather.

She sighed for the wings of a dove, but had no idea that the legs were much better eating.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, &c.
HAVE FOR SALE.

Groceries.

Crosse & Blackwell's, Celebrated Household Stores.
John Moir & Sons', Celebrated Household Stores.
American Stores of all descriptions.
Huntley & Palmer's BISCUITS & CAKES, BUTTER, Danish & French, Philippe & Canada's PATES &c., CHUTNIES & CURRY POWDER, TEYSSONEAU'S FRUITS in juice.

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., &c.
Wines, Spirits, &c.
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s "OARTE BLANCHE," HEIDSIOCK & Co.'s MO-NOPOLE, pts. and qts. ADOLPHE COLLIN'S BOUZY CABINET, MUMM'S (Jules) CHAMPAGNE pts. and qts. NEYEN'S (Boden) BOUZY, pts. and qts. EXTRA SEC. quarts. Charles Heidsieck's WHITE SEAL, pts. and qts. VEUVE CLUQUOT PONSARDIN, pts. and qts. Theophile Roederer & Co.'s VERZENAY MOUSSEUX, pts. and qts. Krug's CHAMPAGNE, pts. and qts.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s OHAT-EAU MOUTON. LORMONT, pints, and quarts. ARAUZAN (Chateau), pints and quarts. ERMITAGE LUDON. THIBCEUF (Chateau), pints and quarts. CHATEAU LABOSE (Oucier & Adet's), pints and quarts. CHATEAU LAFITE, pints and quarts. IRES GRAVES, pints and quarts. BREAKFAST CLARET, pints & quarts. OLD INVALID CLARET. St. JULIEN, &c., &c. Breakfast Claret.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c. Chambertin, Chablis (White), Liebfraunmilch, Hockheimer, Rudesheimer, Steinberger Cabinet, Rudesheimer Berg, Konin Victoria Berg, Chateau Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut Sauterne Marsala, Saccone's Pale Dry White Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.'s Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c. 1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.'s Brandy, Rouyer Guillet & Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars; Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recommended, Kinahan's LL Irish Whisky, Jamieson's Irish Whisky, Royal Glendee Whisky; AVH Gin, Swaine Boord & Co.'s Old Tom Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara, Curaçao, pints and quarts; Angostura, Boker's and Orange Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, pints and quarts. GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E & J. Burke, pints and quarts. PILSENER BEER, in quarts. DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

Fine ALE, bottled by MacEwen, Frickel & Co. ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

Aerated Waters.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, TONIC WATER, SASSAPARILLA, &c., &c., &c.

The Finest Stocks of CIGARS, CAVITE CHEROOTS, PRINCESA CHEROOTS, PRINCESA CIGARS, AROCEROS, VEGUEROS, &c., &c.

"PERFECTION" All Specially Selected. EMPRESS OF INDIA, and Best NAVY. STATIONERY, BOOKS &c.

"Franklin Square" Library, "Seaside" Library, Harper's Half-hour Series, French Novels.

Medical Works, School Books, Presentation Books, Works of reference &c.

Stationery for Ladies and Office use. Direct from the manufacturers the best and Cheapest in Hongkong.

Special orders in this line executed on very moderate terms.

Papers ruled to any pattern and stamped Plain, cameo or relief.

Dies engraved to order. Office requisites of every description.

Milner's Fire Proof Safes, Cash and Deed Boxes, Brushware.

Outlory, Crockery, and Glassware. Builder's Hardware material, Sporting Guns. Revolvers and Sporting ammunition. Sailmaking and Rigging promptly executed.

To be Let.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
ONE Basement, Two First Floors,
One Top Floor and a fine large
Store Godown at the Blue Buildings,
Praya East.

Rent Moderate.
Apply to
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1881.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES IN STAUNTON
STREET, Nos. 9 and 11, each
containing 4 Rooms, bath rooms, &c.
water laid on.

Rent, \$25 per month.
Apply to
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1881.

TO LET AT SPRING GARDENS.

THREE HOUSES containing Three
Rooms on Upper Storey, with
servants' quarters, &c., at \$15. per
month.

Also Upper Storey of House No. 213
B. Spring Gardens, containing Two
Rooms, Kitchen, and Bathroom at
\$10. per month.

Water laid on to all the houses.

Apply to
F. PEREIRA.
112, Spring Gardens.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.
THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves
and Cylinders of Steam Engines,
and is free from the objections which
exist against the use of tallow or veget-
able oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, June 28, 1881.

FOR SALE.

PRIME GENEVEVER in Stone Jars;
MARTEL BRANDY at \$6.50 per
Dozen; WOLF'S SNAPPERS and KUM-
MEL, Good NAVY COCOA (retail at 20
Cents per lb). SALOON RIFLES and
CARTRIDGES, Good REVOLVERS, RELOAD-
ING CUPS, SHOT and CARTRIDGE CASES
in Sizes, &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A FEW DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOAD-
ING GUNS, 100 Loaded Cartrid-
ges and Bags with them, at \$20 each.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

Intimations.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS,
COPPERSMITHS, AND BRASS-
FOUNDERS, OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S-ROAD
EAST. WORKS—SPRING
GARDENS, WANCHAI

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE
AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Hongkong Horse
Repository.
LIVERY STABLES,
AND DAIRY.

J. KENNEDY,
PROPRIETOR.

Carriages of every Description
For Sale, or Hire.

William Schmidt & Co.
GUNMAKERS, &c.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites
of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted
at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition
always on hand.

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
AND AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTERS OF PARISIAN
GOODS, SPANISH WINES, AND
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Special lines in Fancy and Plain
SATIN, SILK, AND GAUZE DRESSES.
A variety of Richly TRIMMED
COSTUMES, from the first houses
in Paris.

Elegant Dressing & Morning
GOWNS.

BATHING DRESSES in the latest
Style.

MUSLIN SHAWLS, CRAVATS,
and FICHUS.

An assortment of Fine FRENCH
CORSETS.

Ex recent Mail Steamers.

Ladies' and Children's STRAW
HATS, in great variety.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.

RIBBONS and SASHES of every
description.

Silk and Lisle Thread STOCKINGS.

COLLARS and CUFFS in latest
Fashions.

SATIN and KID SHOES.

White and Colored KID GLOVES.

Gentlemen's SILK and SATIN
SCARVES.

French BOOTS and SHOES.

A large collection of Elegant Art-
icles suitable for presents, from the
Grand Magasin du Louvre.

Piesse & Lubin's Celebrated
PERFUMES.

The most varied collection of Fancy
Goods in the Colony.

SILVERWARE of the Finest Quality
at extremely low prices.

Note the address, 48, Queen's-road
Central.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

N. M. KHAMISA.

Drapery Store, Nos. 8 and 10,
Peel-street.

HAS For Sale, ex recent arrivals,

European Goods.

Coloured Alpaca.

French Prints.

Coloured Flannels.

Pompadour Satin.

Crewel Work of latest fashion.

Tooth Brushes.

Andalusian Wool (all colours).

Infants' Christening Robes.

Ladies' Skirt Pleating.

Frilling, assorted kinds.

Children's White Washing Hats.

Carrying Cloaks.

Ladies' Costumes of the best quality
and latest designs.

Pale blue, pale pink, and cream Mall
Muslins.

Infants' Silk Bonnets.

Pale, blue, and cream Book Muslins.

Ladies' Silk Hose—black, white, and
colored.

White Silk Mittens.

Ladies' striped Cotton Hose.

Gentlemen's White and Balbriggan
Half-hose.

Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's
Gauze Singlets.

Silk Ribbons.

Stays and Silk Scarves.

French and Swiss Embroidery.

Gentlemen's White Linen Shirts and
Drawers.

Hair Brushes.

J. & P. Coates' Machine Cotton, 300
yards reel, and a lot of useful
articles for Ladies dresses, &c.

Almond Rock.

Vanilla Toffee.

Butter Mint.

Butter Scotch.

Indian Goods.

Gentlemen's Smoking Caps.

Cashmere Shawls.

Cashmere Cloth for Ladies' Dresses.

Indian Jewellery, comprising Silver
Bangles, Neck-laces, Belts, &c.

Ramporee Chudr.

Chinese Goods.

Silk Crapo Shawls, Silk Hand-
kerchiefs, Scarves, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1881.

F. VINCENOT,

No. 4, PEEL-STREET,

HAS For Sale ex late arrivals.

Wines received direct from
Bordeaux.

Chateau Lafite ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. ... per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Larose ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. ... per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Margaux per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. ... per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Leoville per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. ... per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

St. Emilion ... per doz. qts. \$ 7.50

Duplessis Cottage per doz. qts. \$ 6.00

Medoc ... per doz. qts. \$ 7.50

St. Julien ... per doz. qts. \$ 6.50

Chateau de Choisy per doz. qts. \$ 5.00

Bonne Cote Vieux per doz. qts. \$ 5.00

Bordeaux Claret ... per doz. qts. \$ 3.50

Montferant ... per doz. pts. \$ 4.00

Old Breakfast ... per doz. qts. \$ 2.50

Claret ... per doz. pts. \$ 3.00

St. Julian ... in-cask \$80.00

Medoc ... " \$55.00

Bordeaux Breakfast ... " \$38.00

Do. ... half-cask \$20.00

Haut Sauterne ... per doz. qts. \$ 9.00

Vieux ... per qt. \$ 6.50

Muscet Grenache, recom- ... \$ 7.00

Marsala ... per doz. qts. \$ 6.00

Brandies, Spirits and Liqueurs.

W. R. Randon Vineyard ... \$ 6.00

Proprietors ... \$ 10.00

Kirsch-Wasser ... per doz. qts. \$ 8.00

Cavalier Freres fine ... per dozen \$ 8.00

Irish Whiskey, LL... per doz. \$ 6.50

Scotch ... per doz. \$ 6.00

Bourbon ... per doz. \$12.50

Absinth Pernod Fils... per doz. \$ 8.00

Do. Moullet ... per doz. \$ 8.00

Do. Noilly Prat... per doz. \$ 6.50

Yellow Chartreuse per doz. qts. \$25.00

Green ... per doz. qts. \$30.00

Do. ... per doz. qts. \$ 2.50

F. V. Respail ... per doz. qts. \$14.00

Do. ... per doz. qts. \$ 1.50

Crème de Noyau ... per doz. qts. \$13.00

Marie Brizar ... per doz. qts. \$ 1.25

Do. ... per doz. qts. \$ 1.25

Crème de Rose ... per doz. qts. \$ 1.25

Cacao de Vanilla ... per doz. qts. \$ 1.25

Curacao Marie ... per doz. qts. \$22.00

Brizar ... per doz. qts. \$ 2.00

Do. ... per doz. qts. \$ 2.00

Red Curacao Fockink (Genuine) ... \$ 22.00

Do. ... per doz. qts. \$ 2.00

Do. ... per doz. qts. \$ 2.00

Peppermint ... per doz. qts. \$14.00

Get Freres ... per doz. qts. \$ 1.50

Do. ... per doz. qts. \$ 0.60

Alcohol of Menthe from Riegles ... \$ 10.00

Benedictine ... per doz. pts. \$ 1.00

Do. ... per doz. pts. \$ 5.00

Noilly Prat Ver- ... per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

mouth ... per doz. qts. \$ 7.00

Turino Vermouth per doz. qts. \$10.00

Bitter Tivet ... per doz. btl. \$ 1.00

Do. ... per doz. btl. \$ 1.00

Angostara Bitters per doz. btl. \$10.00

Do. ... per doz. btl. \$ 0.70

Gondron Guyot ... per doz. btl. \$ 3.75

Old Tom, Swain ... per doz. btl. \$ 5.00

and Boord ... per doz. btl. \$12.00

AVH Gin ... per case of 15. btl. \$ 8.50

Eucalypsinthe ... per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

Assorted Syrup (from Bordeaux) ... \$ 8.50

per dozen bottles ... \$ 8.50

Amer. African, ... per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

G. Picon ... per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

Fine Champagne Brandy, per gallon \$ 3.25

Best French Preserves always on hand.

THE BAKERY.

Best French Bread supplied to all parts
of the Town every morning.

French Pilot Bread guaranteed to keep
for 15 days in good condition.

Hard Bread or Biscuit... per lb. \$ 0.05

" best quality " ... per lb. \$ 0.08

Best American Flour per ... \$10.00

barrel of 200 lbs. ... \$ 4.00

Do. 1/2 sack of 100 lbs. ... \$ 2.00

Do. 1/4 sack of 50 lbs. ... \$ 2.00

For smaller quantity ... per lb. \$ 0.05

under 50 lbs. ... per lb. \$ 0.05

Soda Biscuit ... per lb. \$ 0.08

Cabin Biscuit ... per lb. \$ 0.06

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures this morning.

In this table the anchorage of Hongkong Harbour is divided, for purposes
of reference, into five sections:—NO. 1 extending from Green Island to the P.
and O. Company's Wharf; NO. 2 from the P. & O. Company's Wharf to the
Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Wharf; NO. 3 from the Canton and Macao
Steamboat Co.'s Wharf to the Government Wharf; NO. 4 from the Govern-
ment Wharf to the Wanchai Pier; and NO. 5 from the Wanchai Pier to
Kellett's Island.

Vessels.	Section	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Steamers.						
Anger Head	4	Aug. 23	A. Roper	British	1299	D. Lapraik & Co.
Carnarvonshire	3	Aug. 15	Wm. Patrick	British	1520	Adamson, Bell & Co.
China	3	July 26	Ackermann	German	648	Siemssen & Co.
Danube	2	Aug. 29	Clanchy	British	561	Yuen Fat Hong.
Decima	4	Aug. 24	Pertersen	German	1151	Siemssen & Co.
Fame	3	—	A. Stopani	British	117	H. K. & W. Dock Co.
Hailoong	* May	18	Hunter	British	277	D. Lapraik & Co.
Kwangtung	3	Aug. 28	Young	British	674	D. Lapraik & Co.
Lido	3	Aug. 24	Puddicombe	British	620	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Oaklands	1	Aug. 26	Payne	British	710	Butterfield & Swire.
Oceanic	† Aug.	23	Metcalfe	British	—	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Panay	3	Aug. 28	G. Goyenchea	Spanish	555	Remedios & Co.
Penedo	2	Aug. 24	Kinderdine	British	654	Tong Kee.
Quinta	5	Aug. 26	Thomsen	German	874	Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Rajanattianuhar	2	Aug. 19	Hopkins	British	933	Yuen Fat Hong.
Sea Gull	4	—	Hayden	American	48	China Traders Co.
Shun Tip	3	July 7	Man Fu	Annamese	93	Captain.
Stentor	3	Aug. 29	Kirkpatrick	British	1306	Butterfield & Swire.
T. J. Gervase	3	Aug. 16	Grainger	British	417	Siemssen & Co.
Tungting	3	Aug. 28	F. Dunn	Chinese	315	C. M. S. N. Co.
Tunis	3	Aug. 15	Irvine	British	886	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Vortigern	2	Aug. 26	Alexander	British	876	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Vorwaerts	2	Aug. 27	Evers	German	613	Wieler & Co.
Wycliffe	2	Aug. 24	Berner	British	602	Chung Woo.
Yee-Tay	3	July 7	Lee Tung Tuk	Annamese	1200	Captain.

* Kowloon Dock.

† Cosmopolitan Dock.

‡ Aberdeen Dock.

Sailing Vessels.

Abbie Carver	1 July	13 N. P. Carver	Amr. bark	983	D. Lapraik & Co.
Alva	2 Aug.	14 L. de Souza	Port. ship	632	Brandao & Co.

THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

This case again came on for hearing on Saturday last, before Mr. Justice Russell and a special jury, consisting of Messrs. H. G. James, J. A. Mosely, and S. G. Bird.

On the opening of the Court, Dr. Eitel asked if he might leave. He said he had been subpoenaed and had been in attendance for nearly two days.

Mr. Hayllar said Dr. Eitel had been informed that if he were wanted he would be sent for; there was not the slightest necessity for his remaining, but the case at one time took a turn which he thought might render it necessary to take Dr. Eitel's evidence.

Dr. Eitel said a statement had been made which had been contradicted on oath, and he would like to have an opportunity of contradicting it also.

His Lordship said Dr. Eitel could not volunteer evidence; if he was called he would have the opportunity he desired.

Mr. Hayllar said he did not know what Dr. Eitel had to complain of. There had been no evidence given against Dr. Eitel, or the Governor, or any one else outside the case.

His Lordship said probably Dr. Eitel had seen that his name was mentioned at a certain part of the case.

Dr. Eitel said the implication was that he had done something affecting the character of a public officer and that was a serious question affecting his character, and he would like to have an opportunity of contradicting it on oath.

His Lordship said that had nothing to do with the question, and he could not call Dr. Eitel.

Mr. Hayllar said he did not know what statements had been made affecting Dr. Eitel. He had not mentioned him in his address and did not intend to do so; he had made not the slightest reflection on him.

His Lordship said he had seen nothing that affected Dr. Eitel's character adversely; and if that was all Dr. Eitel wanted, and if neither side wanted his evidence, he would not be required.

Mr. Francis said Dr. Eitel's name was mentioned by him for the purpose of clearing up a doubt whether he could by any possibility have had anything to do with the matter they were talking about.

His Lordship said it seemed to him that matter was somewhat outside the question; and he thought it a pity to drag in Dr. Eitel's name and mix him up with a libel of this kind.

Dr. Eitel said he had received instructions from the head of the Government that he should give all information about everything that transpired, and for that reason he reserved himself in readiness to lay all matters before the Court.

Mr. Hayllar said it was to be assumed Dr. Eitel would not come there to state untruths. It was not necessary for him to defend a character that had not been assailed. His character had not been assailed nor was there the slightest suspicion he would not give information if he were wanted.

His Lordship said Dr. Eitel's object in making the remarks he had was to get away, and he could go.

Dr. Eitel then left.

Plaintiff was then called.—He said—I am a merchant and commission agent carrying on business in this Colony, and have been so for about nineteen months. Nineteen-twentieths of my business is with places outside the Colony. I was formerly employed in Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s store, and was in that service twelve years. For some years I had almost daily business with Mr. de Souza's father and we were on very friendly terms. He was a printer and publisher. The character of his business was job printing. When he died his son succeeded him in the business. My office is immediately opposite Mr. de Souza's. Since his father's death I have, as Mr. de Souza says, taken a kindly interest in his affairs. I call to mind three occasions on which he consulted me with reference to the business of the estate, and also about increasing his business. I have not been in the habit of visiting his office often except when I went about printing work of my own. I have no pecuniary interest in the *China Mail*, and never had. I never said so nor allowed it to be inferred. The report that I had an interest in it never reached me. Between the 1st

and 3rd June it was common talk that Mr. de Souza was going to publish the *Hongkong Telegraph*, at least I heard it. I called at Mr. de Souza's office one evening about half-past six, and saw Mr. de Souza. He was not alone; there were two or three gentlemen present. He was at his desk. I said, "De Souza, I hear you are going to print a paper; is that so?" He said, "Yes, I did intend to, but I shall not do so now, because all my friends advise me not to do so." I thought he spoke this in an unusually decisive manner. I said, "You certainly should be very careful before going into such a thing." He replied, "Yes, my father lost \$11,000 when printing the *Echo do Povo*; he was sued for a libel." He then took from his desk a somewhat large bundle of papers, making the remark, "These are some of the papers," alluding of course to the *Echo do Povo*. I did not read them. He stated that Sir John Smale had taken some of the papers home for the purpose of getting him some assistance from a society at home.

His Lordship said it was unnecessary to go into that.

Examination continued.—That is every word that took place about the *Telegraph*. I did not see Mr. de Souza again until the 7th, when I called to get some visiting cards printed. As I was leaving he said: "Will you be kind enough to look over an agreement which Mr. Fraser-Smith has sent to me to sign." I said "I am too pressed now; if you will send it to my office I will do so with pleasure when I return." This was about half-past ten. That is all that occurred; I was too busy to stay. I deliberately say it is untrue that I said Mr. Smith had a bad temper; I suggested sending it under cover as an ordinary business precaution, but neither Mr. Smith nor his temper entered my head. He had never shown me any temper; we had always been good friends. The document produced is the agreement that was sent to me. I found it on my desk when I returned. I have no knowledge whatever of printing or publishing myself. I read the agreement carefully myself and then determined to ask my friend Mr. Bain about it, and I took it immediately to his office. I said to him: "Young de Souza has sent me an agreement which Mr. Fraser-Smith wants him to sign. I shall be glad if you will look over it." I also said, "You know he has some thirteen or fourteen women and children depending upon him, and if he can make anything out of it it will be a good thing for him." Mr. Bain said "I knew old de Souza very well, and if I can do anything for his son I shall be glad to do so." He then read the agreement, and then said he could not print it for less than \$350 or \$400. That was for a paper the size of the *Shanghai Mercury*. Mr. Bain added, "I should be sorry to see him undertake it for that." He did not go into details, and that is practically all that occurred. I then went back to my office and wrote the letter which has been put in. (The letter in the *Telegraph*). Mr. Bain is not responsible for the exact items mentioned in the postscript. I sent for de Souza, told him the purport of what Mr. Bain had said, and I gave him the letter telling him he could show it to Mr. Fraser-Smith, but of course I did not intend it for publication. Mr. de Souza was excited and appeared to be under fear of a threat which Mr. Smith had held out to him. I recommended him to make a note in his pocket-book of the gentlemen who were present at the time. On the same day I received a letter asking me to go and see him, as Mr. Smith had threatened him with an action. I wrote the short answer on it which has been published. About four o'clock I went to see him. Mr. Smith, Mr. Lubeck, and some others were present. I went into the office. I think Mr. Smith made the first remark and asked me what business I had to interfere in this matter. I said it was no interference on my part, that my advice had been asked, and I told him it was quite impossible for Mr. de Souza to carry out the contract for the sum named. On the day the article appeared, I did not see Mr. de Souza until about six o'clock. I think I sent for him, but at all events I went to see him. I found him with Mr. Beale, and said I would like to have a little private conversation with him. We then went down stairs. I asked him if he had read the article and he said he had.

I then said, "Do you remember my coming to you on the 7th about some printing, and you asked me if I would look over an agreement and I said I would do so if you would send it to my office." He said, "I now well remember it." I then said "Under these circumstances I should like you to give me a letter to that effect." He expressed his willingness by at once commencing to write it. He wrote a word or two and then stopped as if to think, and as he seemed not to have facility in expressing himself I dictated the letter. After he had written it I said "Do you give me this willingly," and he said he did. Mr. Lubeck was present at the time. The letter is absolutely true in every respect. I asked him to give me back the memo. I had given him in the morning. I did so because I thought he had abused my confidence by allowing my letters to fall into the hands of Mr. Fraser-Smith and then to be abused, and I did not feel disposed to trust him with any confidential advice such as I had given him before. This circumstance had entirely escaped my mind until I heard Mr. de Souza's evidence and had I been asked about the memo. I would have said it never existed, but feeling sure he would not tell a lie I thought my memory must be at fault and after thinking about it I remembered the circumstance. Mr. de Souza told me he had fourteen persons to support; his father told me he had eighteen. I had nothing to do with the article in the *China Mail* which has been referred to, nor had I anything to do with the rumour about the number of copies the Governor took. I had nothing to do with all that is stated in the article about Mr. Robert Smith and the dummy advertisements. I did not know about that until I saw it in the paper. I have not been engaged in carrying on a systematic persecution of Mr. Fraser-Smith. I have only seen four copies of his paper, three of which were in reference to myself. Until that article appeared I did not think he bore me any animosity, and on the 25th June at the hotel I spoke to him on the footing of a friend. I did not conspire or confederate in any way with Mr. George Murray Bain to stop the publication of that paper. The thought never entered my mind of doing so. I have never in any degree assailed Mr. Fraser-Smith's character. I had never had a quarrel with him or an unkind word. I saw Mr. Souza on the morning the trial commenced. I merely called on him to remind him to be here at eleven o'clock and said "You need not be afraid," or something of that kind.

By Mr. Francis—I had no business with the elder de Souza except sending him expresses and printing and correcting the proofs, and he bought a good deal of stationery through Lane, Crawford and Co. On the evening of the 2nd June, I had no business with Mr. de Souza; I simply called in to ask if the report about the *Telegraph* was true. I knew the project was in contemplation to start a paper called *Noon*. I did not tender my advice on that question. On the 15th Mr. de Souza asked me if I would kindly look over an agreement. He did not tell me anything about the details as I had not time to stay and listen. I did not tell him that Mr. Fraser-Smith had a bad temper and not to let him know that I was advising him. I say those things did not happen. I am speaking from positive recollection; it is not simply that I do not remember them. In stating they occurred Mr. de Souza did not speak the truth, I do not say intentionally. I had not his permission or Fraser-Smith's to show the agreement to Mr. Bain. I think it was perfectly honourable to do so. I have been on every intimate terms with Mr. Bain. I decline to answer the question whether I have not been a frequent correspondent of the *China Mail*; it is purely private matter. I decline to say whether I have written about nearly every public matter that has come up for the last six or seven years. I had not had an interview with Mr. de Souza on the 7th before the interview at which I gave him back the agreement and the letter. I did not know that between those two occasions Mr. de Souza had written to Mr. Fraser-Smith his first letter. I think I gave him to understand that the figures in the postscript were what we thought together. At the time Mr. Bain read the agreement

we had not a copy of *Shanghai Mercury* before us, but Mr. Bain knew the size. I told Mr. de Souza he could show the letter I wrote to Mr. Fraser-Smith, but only for the purpose of his reading it. I do not know that I added that at the time. I think Mr. Fraser-Smith told me he would publish the letter. After receiving Mr. de Souza's letter on the 7th asking me to go over and before the time I went, I sent my boy for him because I did not want the trouble of going to him. That had escaped my recollection yesterday. The same evening I went to Mr. de Souza's house and had a conversation with him. I don't remember saying that if Mr. Fraser-Smith took legal proceedings I would give evidence for him, but I might have done so. I did not say I would see he should not lose by it. I called Mr. de Souza's attention to the risk of libel, because it was a common sense thing to do. Mr. Fraser-Smith did say that if there was any loss he would guarantee to pay it. Mr. de Souza did not afterwards show me a letter in which that guarantee was embodied. The reason I did not do anything in the matter afterwards was that he told me he had seen Mr. Francis, and I said he could not be in better hands. Mr. Francis had given him a letter and told him not to let Mr. Fraser-Smith know he had written it. I did see that letter, I think on the 8th.

Mr. Francis—How wonderfully your memory comes back; you said you did not see him after the 7th.

Cross-examination continued.—Mr. Fraser-Smith did tell me I was acting improperly in interfering with the affair on the 7th, but that was not the reason I did not take any further interest in the matter. I still adhere to my statement that I left Mr. Fraser-Smith inside and that there was no conversation outside. I may have said I objected to the management of public companies by general agencies. I have never said Jardine, Matheson were great monopolists. I may have said they had the bulk of the business in Hongkong; it is a good thing for them they have. I would take a general agency myself if I could get it. My recollection of the conversation is correct. I decline to say whether I have written to the newspapers about things in which Jardine, Matheson & Co. were concerned. I did not keep Kwok Acheong's books. They are kept in Chinese. Mr. Robert Smith told me the article was going to appear. This was in the *China Mail* office. I don't know how he got his information. I have only written Mr. de Souza the two letters published. In saying I reproached him for showing my private letters I intended to convey that I objected to their being published; there was no harm in his showing the letter because I gave him permission. The memoranda I gave de Souza was for a letter to Fraser-Smith, not to me. That letter did not state that the paper was costing over \$250. It is imagination on Mr. de Souza's part that I was excited; I was a little annoyed when I first saw the article, but not excited. I do not think I may have forgotten the contents of the letter in consequence of the excitement that has been spoken of. To the best of my belief I had no conversation with Mr. Bain about the article before it appeared; we had after. I do not remember that Mr. Bain was present when Mr. Robert Smith told me the article was going to appear, but he may have been there. I am sure we had no conversation about it. Between the 7th July and 2nd August the *Telegraph* may have been mentioned in conversation between Mr. Bain and myself, but nothing particular transpired. I may have been surprised when I saw the paper first appear, as I thought it had been given up. I did not feel sufficiently curious to ask him whether he had got better terms, as he told me he was in your hands and you were going to get him better terms. I had a few words with Mr. Beale on the night of the 2nd August, in the office.

By Mr. Hayllar—I think it was on the night of the 7th June Mr. de Souza told me he had placed himself in Mr. Francis's hands.

Mr. G. M. Bain said—I have been publisher and proprietor of the *China Mail* for nine years, and altogether have been connected with the paper for eighteen years. I manage the business entirely myself. On the 7th June Mr. Wickling came to me with the agreement produced. He asked me to

look over it. I think the first thing he said to me was that I knew de Souza, father, and I said certainly I did, very well. He then said this was an agreement de Souza was thinking of entering into, would I give him my opinion in a friendly way? I looked over it. I did not give it very long consideration. I don't think Mr. Wickling was in the office more than ten minutes. I asked him to leave the agreement, but he said he could not. I arrived at the best conclusion I could on the moment. The conclusion was that the thing could not be done as a paying job under \$350 or \$400, that was supposing it to be a paper like the *Shanghai Mercury*. Supposing I were a job printer merely I would not do it for less. I had recently had occasion to make a similar estimate, which made me more ready to give the figures. That was an offer to print a daily paper in a foreign language. The size was to be a little larger than the *Shanghai Mercury*, but the type was to be large, which would balance the cost. In publishing a newspaper I should certainly charge a proportion of rent. In making an estimate it would be an approximation of what it would cost the man himself if he had to start it. In a matter like that I should have put down \$50 for rent and \$50 for the privilege of having the use of my staff and the whole of the machinery in my establishment at his command at certain hours. It is entirely different from other jobs, as it has to be produced at a certain time every day, and that requires a very large staff. In a copy of the *Shanghai Mercury*, for instance, there are about four columns of a report of the same day and to get that out you would have to keep a staff which in itself would cost \$150. The cost of paper I would put down at \$60 or \$70 a month for 250 copies daily. For delivery I require myself five coolies at \$6. I would not put down gas at so much as \$35. The work would interfere very much with job printing if it had to be published at a certain time. Mr. de Souza's father printed a paper for me fifteen years ago and he complained very much of that. That paper would have been a success had not the editor run away with treasury. I would not now undertake to print the *Shanghai Mercury*, for less than \$350 or \$400. For the *Telegraph* as it is I would probably say \$250 or \$300. I was not influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of opposition to the *Telegraph*. Mr. Fraser-Smith had spoken to me about it before, and we were on perfectly friendly terms. He told me he was going to try the experiment, and I told him I did not think there was room for a third paper. He had been an occasional contributor to me and were on friendly terms.

By Mr. Francis—As a matter of fact, I may have mentioned some of these figures to Mr. Wickling, but not as an estimate. Some of them are ridiculous. I mean they must have been put down by a man who knew nothing about it. \$50 a month I should put down as a fair allowance for the use of the office-staff and so on. It looks like profit, but is not. The question was put to me what is your opinion of this agreement. To print the *Telegraph* as it is, I should roughly say \$250. I could not say without going into it what profit there would be. I gave no detailed estimate as to messengers. I supply copies of the *China Mail* to the Government Offices. I think ten or twelve.

By his Lordship—In making the estimate I looked at it as a fair, common-sense business matter, allowing for a fair profit.

This closed the evidence. Mr. Hayllar summed up his case, and Mr. Francis replied; after which his Lordship summed up, and the following questions were put to the jury. The answers are appended.

- 1.—Do you find that the libel or libels complained of are true?—No.
 - 2.—Assuming that the occasion was justified or privileged, do you find that the defendant printed and published defamatory matter *bona fide* for the purpose of vindicating himself, or was he actuated by malice?—Without malice.
 - 3.—What damages, if any, do you award the plaintiff?—\$250.
- His Lordship gave judgment and certified for the costs of counsel and special jury.